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Total Copies of The Herald Printed in June, 1909.

1	8,695,16	8,537
2	8,626,17	8,570
3	8,615,18	8,543
4	8,560,19	8,543
5	8,611,20	18,599
6	18,631,21	8,542
7	8,560,22	8,554
8	8,560,23	8,554
9	8,560,24	8,554
10	8,560,25	8,554
11	8,560,26	8,554
12	8,560,27	18,599
13	18,611,28	8,569
14	8,571,29	8,567
15	8,571,30	8,549
Total daily	222,678	
Average	8,554	
Total Sunday	7,777	
Average	18,598	

+ Largest Daily and Sunday circulation in Salt Lake proved by investigation.

USELESS DISPUTE.

The dispute between Chairman Aldrich of the senate finance committee and Chairman Payne of the house ways and means committee is interesting but not important. Both bills are about as bad as they can be and thus discussion of their comparative merits will not lighten the burden upon the backs of the consumers when an admixture of the bad features is passed up to the president for signature. Neither the Payne bill nor the Aldrich measure conforms to the promise held out by the Republican platform nor to the expectations of the people of the country. The conference committee is not expected to mend matters, being composed of men carefully selected on account of their belief in the necessity of robbing the many for the benefit of the few. It is said that an agreement will be reached in the course of a few days and that the extraordinary session of congress will conclude its labors by the end of the present month. Suspicion that the schedules have already been definitely arranged is perfectly natural and the outcome will probably show that it was well founded.

The business interests of the country insist that a full measure of prosperity is impossible so long as congress is tinkering with the tariff. It being a foregone conclusion that no relief is to be expected, the quicker the session is brought to a close the better.

CALVIN'S ANNIVERSARY.

A four-day celebration of the anniversary of the birth of John Calvin has just been brought to a close at Geneva, Switzerland. It was on July 10, 1509, that the man destined to occupy so large a space in the religious world came into being at Noyon, France. His father was an apostolic notary and his mother was noted for great personal beauty, for her religious fervor and strictness. Possessed of a remarkably acute mind, Calvin grew to manhood with all the knowledge of the age in which he lived at his command. From the Catholic church he first turned toward the doctrines of Martin Luther, but ended by founding a new school of theology of which Presbyterianism is the best example. Calvin believed in predestination, total depravity, infant damnation and many other things that have become obsolete with the lapse of centuries. Yet he fills a place in history as a reformer and his name will ever be respected and venerated as a Christian who studiously sought the light and labored for the redemption of mankind. Unfortunately he lived in an age more given to the discussion of fine theological points than the practice of Christian fellowship, and, being accustomed to controversy, he left a record behind which is not distinguished for charitable opinions of those who differed with him in matters regarded by him as essential to salvation. The only stain upon his name is the burning of Dr. Servetus at the stake in Geneva on October 27, 1553. Servetus was a Spaniard and was born in the same year that gave birth to Calvin. Like the founder of Presbyterianism, he had absorbed all the knowledge of the schools and was also a reformer. His written opinions caused him to be accused of heresy by the Archbishop of Lyons, Cardinal Tournon, the evidence having been turned over to the Catholic prelate by Calvin. Escaping from the prison into which he had been cast, Servetus remained in concealment several months, his trial going on meanwhile, and he was condemned to death. He went to Geneva in disguise, intending later to take up his residence in Naples. His presence in the Swiss town became known to Calvin, who denounced him to the authorities and his martyrdom followed.

Four hundred years have passed since the birth of Calvin and nearly three hundred and fifty years since the burning of Dr. Servetus and the old order of things has given way to the new, especially as regarding the thirty-nine points of Calvinism. Recently three graduates at Union Theological seminary three young men who explicitly denied the infallibility of the scriptural rule for faith and practice as laid down by the Presbyterian church; the essential deity of Christ and his consequent headship of the church; the virgin birth of the Lord and the immaculate conception, and the resurrection of the Master from the grave; that is, resurrection in the flesh. One of these young men has since been ordained as a Presbyter.

rian minister and he has sailed for China to take up missionary work. What would have happened to this young man had he lived in the days of Calvin and made his opinions known in the vicinity of Geneva?

SLEEP IN HOT WEATHER.

At the present time Salt Lake is not sweltering even in the noonday sun. There is a cool, invigorating breeze from the mountains in the daytime and the atmosphere at night is conducive to sleep. There were a few hot days a couple of weeks ago, however, and it may be sultry in August. Of course we shall not be called upon to endure anything like the torridity that obtains east of the mountains as far as the Atlantic coast, but there will be warm days and nights. Most people manage to get through a hot day without making any great fuss, but when night comes on without a breath of air stirring and the bedroom heated to a degree that would have appalled even Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego the good citizen is inclined to cuss the weather bureau as he rolls and tosses and voos the goddess of slumber in vain. A New York man has hit upon a plan to alleviate the sufferings of mankind in warm weather during the night time. In a letter to the Sun he gives the following advice:

"Now that the torridity of midsummer is upon us, let me recommend to your readers a very simple, harmless and effective device for getting and keeping cool on warm nights. An ordinary rubber water bag half filled with cold water placed as a pillow under the head on retiring in about five minutes reduces the temperature of the whole body sufficiently to insure several hours of comparative relief and comfort. On extremely hot nights the water becomes tepid sooner and may have to be changed once or twice, but the ensuing comfort more than compensates for the trouble. The cold water cushion may also be used as a head rest while reading or resting in hot weather, and is a much simpler method of cooling off than frantically struggling into crowded cars and trains in search of a breeze.

"Iced water is of course more immediately effective than ordinary cold water, but it should be used with caution and is not recommended except with the permission of a doctor. Moderately cold water from the faucet does the trick quite effectively and is absolutely harmless, as it merely brings the temperature to normal and lessens the unpleasant sensation of heat."

SALT RISING BREAD.

Since Stubbs has become governor of Kansas it is said that half the women of the Sunflower state have stopped using yeast and are making salt rising bread. During the campaign last fall the Kansas governor was as strong on the question of salt rising bread as Taft was on the subject of the Philippines and naturally made some reference to it in every speech on the stump. "Nothing will bring more love into the home—the kind that endures—than salt rising bread on the dining table," was one of the stock arguments of the governor. It may be so. The love might also be intensified by the eternal presence of the odor of limburger cheese. Combine the limburger with the salt rising bread and the smell alone will satisfy the appetite of any reasonable man, leaving love entirely out of the question.

But they are taking salt rising bread seriously down in Kansas and the state chemist is making an investigation. As a result he has found certain bacteria present and he hopes to find a way in which these bacteria may be propagated in dough, which can then be dried and placed on the market. There have been outbreaks of one kind or another in Kansas periodically for the last fifty-five years and the state has been afflicted with border ruffians, Populists and Prohibitionists and survived them all. Now they have contracted the habit of eating salt rising bread and their offense smells to high heaven.

The mayor of a Kansas city having been called a "bad egg," has sued the man making use of the offensive language for libel. There are different degrees in the badness of eggs. Some are merely stale while others come under the heading of "spots" and "rots." Just what his detractor thinks of his honor, the mayor of the Kansas city, cannot be determined by his use of the term "bad egg." He should be made to explain and specify.

The fighting game is promoted for the dollars and cents there is in it. Jeffries is rich and can afford to draw the color line. If he wasn't too fat and was lacking in this world's goods he'd fight Johnson at the drop of a hat.

The French government has definitely declined to allow the stock of the United States Steel corporation to be listed on the Paris bourse. J. P. Morgan is not all-powerful on the other side of the ocean.

The largest holder of timber lands in the United States says there is no danger of the forests being depleted. There is great danger, however, of a few men getting possession of them.

The 12th of July passed unnoticed so far as Salt Lake is concerned. Even in Canada there was no trouble. Another sign of civilization and sanity.

Proof of the resurrection of the dead was offered at the Grand theater Sunday night.

If Bolivia is seeking war she will probably be accommodated. They like to scrap down there.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is to be a witness against her husband in the insanity proceedings. Evelyn ought to know.

SOCIETY

Miss Stella Fabian was the hostess yesterday afternoon at a very enjoyable bridge tea at the Country club for the Misses Chapman, who are here from Boston to spend the summer. Seven tables of the game were played and prizes were won by Mrs. Mark W. Lillard and Miss Mary Wall. At the tea which followed the table was bright with pink sweet peas, and Mrs. Lillard, while Miss Eleanor Stewart, Miss Edna Dunn, the Misses Chapman and Mrs. Jasper A. McCaskill assisted.

A quiet home wedding of yesterday morning was that of Miss Florence Evans and George Howard Ellis, the ceremony taking place at the Ellis home at 10 o'clock. The services were read by Rev. P. A. Simpkin, and the young people left immediately after for a honeymoon trip through the north, after which they will make their home at Garfield.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Ellis, 551 East Ninth street, when their son, George Howard Ellis, and Miss Florence Evans were united in marriage. Following the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. P. A. Simpkin, a wedding breakfast was served. The rooms were tastefully decorated with cut flowers.

Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser leaves on Friday for New York, whence she will sail later on the Campagna. Mr. and Mrs. Schofield will entertain for her on Thursday evening and she will be one of the guests of honor at a dinner to be given tomorrow evening by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James at the Commercial club.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Keyes took a party of friends to Lagoon last evening by motor for a supper and an evening's boating. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Boyer and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cosgriff.

Miss Elizabeth McCune returned from New York last evening.

The marriage of Miss Hazel Marie Bannan and Harry Stanley Kay took place yesterday at noon at the Phillips parsonage, Rev. P. A. Simpkin performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Kay left for a short wedding trip, but will make their home in this city.

Edwin Milton Royle will be back today from the coast, his play, "The Struggle Everlasting," having been put aside on account of the illness of Florence Roberts.

Miss Myrtle Jones came up from Provo last evening to spend some time with relatives. She will leave the last of the week for Idaho Falls to visit her sister, Mrs. W. C. A. Smoot, and later will go to Seattle.

Mrs. A. J. Gorham is the guest for a few days of Mrs. C. H. McMahon at Canyon Crest ranch.

Mrs. Frank B. Stephens is home after a visit of some weeks in the east with relatives.

Miss Joanna Sprague has returned after attending the National Library association convention in New England.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scarff of Chicago, formerly of Salt Lake, arrived in town last evening and are at the Kenyon.

Dr. Ernest A. Tripp is back from a stay of several weeks in Chicago and is much improved in health.

Mrs. J. R. Walker will entertain at cards tomorrow for Miss Marjorie and Helen Stutser of Brooklyn, who are guests of Mrs. Herman A. Prosser.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Albert O. Seaman will entertain tonight at dinner for Lieutenant and Mrs. G. A. Wieser.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Taft are spending a short time at their camp in Provo canyon.

Mrs. Harvell, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas A. Robertson, has returned to her home in Robinson, Utah.

There was no meeting of the Orphans' home board yesterday, owing to the fact that no quorum was present.

The dinner planned for last evening by Captain Frank M. Savage for Lieutenant and Mrs. Wieser was postponed.

The Daughters of the Mormon battalion will hold their annual encampment at the home of Mrs. Ruby W. Hyde, 35 East North Temple street, at 3 p. m. Friday, July 16.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

G. H. Ellis, Salt Lake.
Florence Evans, Garfield.
H. S. Ray, Salt Lake.
Izabel M. Bransford, Salt Lake.
E. D. Alfred, Spring City, Utah.
Iva M. Steed, Salt Lake.
W. S. Jones, Salt Lake.
Ina V. Clayton, Bingham.
E. J. Poter, Boise, Ida.
Emma Poter, Mankato, Minn.
T. Knudsen, Salt Lake.
Emma M. Bates, Salt Lake.
J. H. Peck, Salt Lake.
Eddie C. Perrett, Salt Lake.
S. W. Taylor, Salt Lake.
Elsie Riley, Salt Lake.

COLONEL EXPRESSES HIMSELF.

(Argonaut.)
He was a fine type of the old soldier, the old soldier of a race of cavaliers. Also, he was exceedingly wrathful. He had just received a letter from a man, "a low sort of pulson, sur, I assuash you," which displeased him immensely, and he was debating inwardly how best to convey to his vulgar correspondent an adequate expression of his (the colonel's) opinion of him. But his stenographer was a lady. The colonel snorted, made two or three false starts, and finally dictated: "Sir—My stenographer, being a lady, cannot transcribe what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, cannot think it. But you, being neither, will readily understand what I mean."

EFFORT APPRECIATED.

(Washington Star.)
"So you were deeply touched by the poem young Mr. Guffson wrote to you," said Maude.
"Yes, answered Maymie.
"But it was not a good poem."
"I don't care. It was just as much trouble for him to write it as if it had been Shakespeare."

Only \$2.95 for Queen Quality \$3.50 and \$4.00 Oxfords. 110 Main street.

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The ideal family sewing machine. It makes a wide range of stitches, does all the work of sewing, and is easy to use. It is a complete machine, as well as a sewing machine. Call and see the new Singer models.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA

IX.—The Man With the Hoe.
BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Calcutta, India.—A burning issue in Indian politics since the first British occupation of the coast provinces, and one that remains a live issue today, is that of land settlement corresponding to land tax in western countries. Nine-tenths of the population of India is dependent, directly or indirectly, upon agriculture. It is insisted by Indians that the policy of the British government in India has been to eliminate the peasant who formerly gave occupation to large numbers of natives, and that millions now turn to agriculture as a last resort. Census figures show that, whatever the reason, there is an increase in the proportion of the population engaged in farming pursuits.

In India, as a whole, there are about 20,000,000 farmers and cattle raisers. These and the natives whose employment depends upon the cultivator, make up nine-tenths of the people residing outside of cities. An increase of 15,000,000 in the number of landless farm laborers within ten years is an indication of the tendencies of the times. When American farmers meet in town and discuss crops, the topic is not so vital as it is in India, where a short crop means famine, and where enormous numbers of the farming population are actually without sufficient nourishment even during years of good yield.

Land tenure in India is based upon a theory very nearly the opposite of the theory upon which taxes are fixed in the United States. For unnumbered centuries the assumption has been that the crown owns the land, and the people are tenants of the crown. For centuries the products of tillage have been the amount needed by the government. In ancient times the division of profits was made in the field, the crop being divided between the farmer and a representative of the crown at harvest time, the proportion fixed by the government arbitrarily. When British rule came, the British government, in the last half of the sixteenth century, was the first land tax reformer in Indian history. With his first minister, Todar Mal, he instituted a system of cash payments in lieu of the division of grain in the field, fixing the tax for a year instead of deciding upon the amount to be demanded of the farmer. The system in vogue at present was an evolution of a reform proposed, though that reform extended over but a small part of the empire, and although there are still some remote districts in which payment in kind is exacted.

In the province of Bengal, in 1793, Lord Cornwallis, who came to India as governor general of Yorktown, and covered himself with glory as an administrator, granted the cultivators what is known as "permanent settlements." That is to say, the land tax was virtually fixed regardless of the increase in values due to improvements or other causes. Prosperity in Bengal resulted, and Indian politicians, insisting that nothing more than justice was done by Cornwallis, urge that the same system should obtain all over India.

Upon the other hand, it is argued that the British have made the cultivators upon the farmers of the rest of the country a feature of Indian politics, and that books have been written by politicians filling briefs in support of their views, and by economists striving to arrive at a solution of the land revenue problem. The large result is that the tendency is toward a reduction of land taxes. The contention of advocates of the cause of the farmers is that the reforms do not proceed fast enough nor go far enough, and that the burden of Great Britain's maintenance of a large military force on the frontiers for purposes other than keeping peace in India, is a million-fold upon the neck of the man with the hoe in the Indian empire.

What the greater of the combined causes which have kept him back, the Indian farmer is in a state of poverty and even in the crowded European countries. In other countries land crops mean financial misfortune, but in India a failure of the farms to produce the expected crop means the death by starvation of hundreds of thousands, and sometimes millions, of the rural population. It is insisted by Indians that a solution of the land revenue problem, and the degree of destitution among cultivators, the poorer farmers are constantly in the hands of money lenders, and the money lender is often a dealer in grain, who takes over a portion of the crop. Out of the unsold portion the farmer must get used for the next crop. Often the unsold portion is inferior. The result is, naturally, further impoverishment of the farmer.

The traveler passing through India sees the ox treading out the corn. The methods of threshing are those that were employed in biblical times. Grain is piled in heaps, raised from the ground in scoops and poured to the ground, the wind blowing the chaff away as it falls. When there is not enough wind to use the winnowing scoop, bamboo sieves are employed to sift the grain from the chaff. The Indian farmer's cultivating implements are as archaic as his manner of threshing in the open field. His plow is a wedge-shaped block of hard wood faced with iron, in front of which projects a draught-pole attached to the neck of a pair of humped bullocks, whose horns are ranged the plains of the southwest in the old days. As a handle for the plow there is an awkward single upright piece behind. Unlike the plow used in more progressive countries for following, the Indian plow does not turn the soil over, but merely loosens it, the effect being somewhat similar to that of a small "double shovel" plow used to "split middles" between corn rows in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

When a light plow is used several plowings are necessary to sufficiently break up the soil for the seed, but all plows are not light. Some are borne to the field upon the farmer's shoulder or carried under his arm. Others are drawn by six "yokes" of oxen and break the soil to a depth of a foot. Two obstacles stand in the way of introducing modern turn furrow plows in India. First, the Indian is averse to showing disrespect to his remote ancestor by introducing innovations, and in the second place, the Indian farmer with which to buy the implements offered by American and European manufacturers. Despite this there is growing up a fairly substantial demand for modern plows.

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Removes Tan, Pimples, Rash, and Skin Disorders, on beauty, and de-hair, and so on. It has stood the test of 60 years, and is so harmless we taste it before we use it. Accept no counterfeits of the name Dr. T. Felix Goursaud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. Dr. T. Felix Goursaud is a lady of the highest social position (a patent) and her name will use them, and so on. Dr. T. Felix Goursaud is a lady of the highest social position (a patent) and her name will use them, and so on.

"Goursaud's Cream" is the best beauty of all the skin preparations. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada, and Europe. J. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Grand Street, New York.

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If there is any doubt in your mind about this great value, just walk in and examine the Oxfords.

The Round Up Sale will end Saturday night. In the meantime the benefits are yours.

Some very clever new creations in Milan, Chip and Fancy Straw, value ranging from \$7.00 to \$12.00, reduced to—

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